

INDEPENDENT STANDARD.

A. A. EARLE, EDITOR.

HASBROUCK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

R. B. Rhett on Disunion.

"My friends, why they (the North) care no more about the constitution than they do about the dry leaves of the forest. We understand the constitution. We understand free government. Like all the great nations of antiquity, we are slaveholders, and understand free governments. The North does not. They are a people wrapped up in selfishness. They have no idea of free government. Their idea of free government is this, that when three men get together the two are to rule the one; when five men get together, the three are to rule the other two; when seven men come together, the four are to rule the other three, and make slaves of them."

But of a constitution of checks and balances, under which all are to be free, they have no conception; and they have therefore, flung the constitution, by which our rights and property were guaranteed to us, to the winds, and intend to rule by means of a vulgar Yankee majority. My friends, I am glad I am rid of them. We have dissolved this Union—for we might as well say it's done! And never, with my consent, will we go back into the hands of our oppressors again. They will beseech us by what they will call the ties of fraternal blood—by the blood of our ancestors, shed for a common country—in a common cause. They will welcome us back to what they call their fraternal embraces. But never, as long as I am a citizen of South Carolina, will I consent that any other flag than a Palmetto banner, with the lone star upon it, shall wave from the top of Fort Moultrie. Never will I consent that the fortifications built for our defense shall be in the hands of any government to be used for the purpose of menacing a people who dare to claim their rights. And when the cotton States have formed a Southern confederacy, never, with my consent, shall any Yankee be admitted into it. It shall be a confederacy of slaveholding States—none but slaveholding States shall come into it."

Another thing, too, my friends, and I am done. At the coming session of Congress, if a Southern confederacy be formed, or if South Carolina secedes alone, as she will, a force will be moved by the North and I would not be at all surprised should a force be attempted, that before the next Spring flowers, you will see the whole South come out of the Charleston convention. Already can we see the signs of four creeping over the North. Those who have read the papers know what I say. But sooner or later the other slaveholding States must come to us. If they do not come immediately, it is well. They will not act as the mediators in this great cause. They will say to their brethren of the South, come be quiet; and they will turn to the North and say come, let there be peace, and we of the Southern Confederacy will deal with the North as any other foreign power. We shall hold them as enemies in war; in peace, friends. And the historian of those times shall hereafter recount with what patience a free people cling to the constitution of their fathers, with what earnestness they pleaded for the constitution—how, again and again, they remonstrated, and they were answered by insult and renewed contempt; until, wearied out by concession upon concession, they were at last driven to resistance, and rising in their indignation, their majesty and their might, they put at defiance the Yankee pretension of coercion. They threw off the chains of their oppressors, and established for themselves a government they could call their own. And extending their empire across this continent to the Pacific and down through Mexico to the other side of the great gulf, and over the isles of the sea, established an empire and wrought out a civilization, which has never been equaled or surpassed—a civilization teeming with orators, poets, philosophers, statesmen and historians, equal to those of Greece and Rome, and presented to the world the glorious spectacle of a free, prosperous and illustrious people."

If all that is going to be did, we are afraid that the north by electing Lincoln and Hamlin has been and gone and put her foot in it!

The above extract is a sample of southern Rhett-oric and southern sense, which all no doubt sounds very finely to them, but we are of the opinion that about the time Mr. Rhett with his crazy compeers shall say in real earnest, "heave ho, cast off," and attempt nullification, treating the rest of the Union as a "foreign power," he will find that ours is really, as he says it is, "a constitution of checks and balances," under the whole-some provisions of which such as he will be "checked" in their headlong career, and if their policy is persisted in, "all and singular," as the lawyers say, will "balance" themselves between heaven and earth on the end of a rope—a "check" not very healthy to those receiving it.

If the south is in earnest in the course she is taking, if her orators and her press truly represent the state of southern feeling, as we hope they do not, she is fixing herself for a large crying spell hereafter, when her great staple, cotton, will be largely in demand to sop up the plentiful tears of repentance. She is now forging nails to be driven down deep into the coffin which will hold the corrupt body of the "peculiar institution." The clamor she is making can result in no good to herself.

If, on the other hand, the south is not in earnest, and only intends to scare us

"mudstills" of the north, so that we will yield to her demands after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, she might as well subside at once, for her "sound and fury, signifying nothing," is lost upon us.—The north has fought too hard a battle to be frightened out of a victory now that it has been won.

It is amusing as well as humiliating to one possessing an ordinary share of mirthfulness and of self respect, to sit down and read the terrible ebullitions of wrath which come to us from the south. It is amusing to see what magnificent ideas she has of her own prowess, and of her utter disdain of the craven "mudstills" population of the frozen north. It is amusing to read the speeches of her Rhett, of her Toombses, of her Davises, and her Wises, when they give their ultra views an airing, and talk about a "southern confederacy," "extending their empire across this continent to the Pacific," "down to the isles of the sea," "prate of her future 'civilization teeming with orators, poets, philosophers, statesmen, and historians.'" She has now no dearth of statesmen of a certain quality, albeit their statesmanship appears in most "questionable shape," and as for "philosophy," if there was ever need of it, now would seem to be the proper time to court its soothing influence, for it is one of the offices of philosophy to heal the heart that is broken, and calmly to contemplate evils that cannot be cured. And if the election of Mr. Lincoln has not broken the southern heart that has so long pulsed for the universality of slavery, we know not how to rightly interpret the hollaballo they are making just now.—

We said that it was amusing to read Mr. Rhett's prophecy of the great things to be done, and so it is, but it is funnier still to hear Jeff. Davis talk of "plucking the star" (Mississippi) from "its galaxy" and "planting it upon the crest of battle." Such elocution is painful from its very sublimity.

And what is all this fuss about, which South Carolina is making? What is it for? It is for nothing but to enhance the interests of the 26,000 slaveholders in her borders. That is her sole object. For the purpose of enriching this 26,000, a number less than the present population of Orleans and Essex counties, South Carolina would rend this Union asunder and give its fragments to the winds. Did it ever occur to even one of the readers of the *Standard* how insignificant in numbers were those holding slave property in the south? the whole of them combined not exceeding 300,000 of the 30,000,000 of whites now in the Union, a number actually less than the population of the small state of Vermont, one of the least pretensions of this whole thirty-four. Such are the facts however. Yet this contemptible minority have controlled nine tenths of the legislation of the country since our government has had an existence. And now that their power is passing into other hands, and into the hands of the majority, it talks of seceding from the Union and forming a great Southern Slave Confederacy, of seizing the rest of the continent, and absorbing the "isles of the sea."

STOCK IN MAINE.—There are in the State of Maine 54,508 horses, 61,578 oxen, 132,645 cows, 374,095 sheep, and 45,923 swine.

Local Items.

THEFT.—A young man from Greensboro by the name of Reed was arrested, and tried before Justice French of Glover, last Tuesday, charged with stealing turkeys, chickens, and many other small articles too numerous to mention. He was found guilty, fined \$12 and costs, and given security for the same, was discharged.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—A saw mill belonging to Erastus Buck of East Charleston was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst. The fire originated from a pile of waste wood near the mill. This had been burned the evening before and was supposed to be entirely extinguished. The mill which had been recently repaired was not insured. Loss nearly \$1000.

REVIVAL IN IRASBURGH.—We hear of quite a revival in this town taking place in what is called the Brighton neighborhood. Some twenty or more persons have expressed themselves as indulging a hope of pardon. Meetings were commenced in that district a few weeks ago by Rev. C. S. Roberts and Rev. E. Pettigill, and since that time they have held three or four every week. The converts are mostly young people, although some backsliders have been reclaimed and brought again into the fold of the Good Shepherd. May they crucify Him not again.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—A quarterly Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this village on Saturday of next week and the Sunday following, Dec. 1st and 2d. Rev. P. Merrill, the Presiding Elder, will be present, and it is hoped the church will be filled to its utmost capacity by those who ought to attend church every Sabbath, but do not.

FIRE IN STANSTEAD.—We learn that the house, barns, and outbuildings, belonging to Hon. T. Lee Terrill of Stanstead, were consumed by fire on last Saturday evening, together with one hundred tons of hay, one thousand bushels of wheat, a large amount of oats, potatoes, &c., and nine fat hogs. A small portion of the furniture and clothing was saved. Loss \$15,000; insured for \$5000.

ORLEANS LIBERAL INSTITUTE.—The fall term of this institution closed on Tuesday the 13th inst., with an exhibition in the evening, which we understand was quite creditable to all who engaged in its exercises. We learn from the published catalogue that the school has had eighty-six students during the term just closed, which number, considering the many high schools and academies in the county, speaks well for its popularity.

Sir David Brewster is reported to have said, in April last, that there were fifteen miles of snow between the earth and the sun. From the quantity of rain we have had within the last two months, we should judge that about six and a half miles of that snow had melted and fallen to the earth.

FIRE.—The Store occupied by A. Barry, at South Potton, C. E., was burned one day last week, together with the principal part of its contents. The extent of the loss is as yet unknown, though it is reported that the insurance is more than sufficient to balance the whole.

COVENTRY ACADEMY.—The closing exercises at Coventry Academy took place on Tuesday last. The principal, Mr. Francis O. Pratt, has devoted himself with most untiring assiduity to the interests of the school, and the valuable results of his fidelity were conspicuously apparent, to the credit of himself, his assistants and his pupils. In mathematics especially there was evidence of thorough drilling and hard study. The rhetorical exercises were also of a high order of merit, much higher indeed than have ever before been presented in that school room. They were characterized by a maturity and sobriety of thought which contrasted very favorably with the commonplace and extravagances that too often abound on such occasions. They were moreover, not only well written, but well delivered. We hope this school, now so well started, may go on toward perfection.

THE EAGLE.—The eagle of which an account was given last week, measured seven feet and two inches across the extended wings, instead of two feet seven inches, as then stated.

THE CENSUS OF MICHIGAN is now complete, it foots up 750,000. In 1850 the population was but 397,000. It has nearly doubled in the last decade. If 125,000 is established as the ratio for a member of Congress, Michigan will have six members and eight electoral votes, which will be a gain of two on the present apportionment.

Ought Dancing to be Encouraged? A Question for Superintendents.

MR. EDITOR:—It is becoming notorious that persons who are teachers in our schools, and who are regularly licensed to teach therein, are in the habit of attending assemblies for the purpose of dancing, from the public hall down to the merest junket.

Now dancing, of itself, is, perhaps, not so very immoral or injurious. But the evil lies in the concomitants, the society thrown together, wherein there is always a smart sprinkling of persons given to every form of licentiousness. But I do not propose to discuss the morality of the practice now. If we look about, we shall be unable to point to a man addicted to dancing who is employed as a teacher. Have the public discarded them because of their habits, or have they so neglected the cultivation of the intellect by habits of dissipation that they are totally unfit for the high vocation of teachers of our youth? Either way, the conclusion is inevitable that dancing demoralizes the mind, tends to frivolity, draws towards the borders of licentiousness, and is entirely at war with the habits of thought requisite in a teacher. And if our dancing men are excluded from the occupation of teaching, ought females of the same stamp to be employed by virtue of the privileges of their sex? Or ought they, too, to understand that if they choose the company of rumies and rowdies and join in their amusements, if they choose to educate their heels at the expense of their brains, why they can do so, but they do it with the understanding that they can have no employment in the public schools.

It seems to me a pertinent question, ought superintendents to license such persons to teach? This question has lately been agitated by institutes and conventions, and that it will be made a test case long is probable. And what is the church doing? Are they seriously opposing the tide of immorality that is fearfully spreading, or are they winking at the evil and shutting their eyes to the

future? The community have waited for the Church to act until it is apparent that aid from that source will be slow and feeble. Let us act for ourselves and for our children. If the church will not lend her influence, if superintendents will not do their duty, then we can congratulate ourselves that there is no power that can compel us to place our children under the control of man or woman of vicious tastes or habits.

Coventry, Nov. 16, 1860. ANON.

The Disunion Movement.

A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times says:

"The Secretary of War has received intelligence to-day that the troops held the Charleston arsenal at the request of the United States Naval Storekeeper, who apprehended a possible attack from a mob."

The sensation dispatches sent northward are evidently designed to affect Wall street. The whole difficulty seems to be turned into a stock-jobbing machine.

A distinguished Virginia statesman arrived here this evening, and announces that the disunion sentiment is apparently spreading in his State. Gov. Letcher has been appealed to, to call together the Legislature without delay, but no response has yet been made.

Gov. Wise is pronounced to be deranged."

A dispatch from Baltimore to the same paper says:

"An intelligent citizen of Mobile expresses his opinion that Alabama will join the seceding States, though the writer deprecates such action, and is determined to vote against it."

A prominent merchant of, and just from Georgia, told me to-day that Georgia will most probably secede.

A Baltimore merchant, just returned from a Southern tour, says that South Carolina will undoubtedly secede, but that the general sentiment of North Carolina is decidedly in favor of the Union. The Breckinridge politicians are the chief Disunionists. Prentice, the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, is now in Baltimore, en-route to the North. He says that Kentucky spurs secession and disunion.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says that Northern drummers and agents soliciting custom in the South, are viewed with great scrutiny, and some of them register themselves at the hotels as hailing from Baltimore."

A Charleston correspondent of the *World* sends the following, with half a dozen other assertions of a similar character:

"There is not now a single prominent man in the State but favors secession. If anybody asks you whether South Carolina will secede, answer emphatically 'Yes.'"

A dispatch from Milledgeville, Ga., to the *World* says:

"But one feeling, one sentiment is expressed, and that is for secession. Statesmen and editors say that argument is now exhausted, and that South Carolina must stand to her arms; no earthly power can prevent her from going out of the Union. She has drawn her sword and thrown away the scabbard."

[From another Correspondent.]

"South Carolina is decidedly in earnest. There is but one voice here now; it is for secession. Union and conservative parties are dead. Visible excitement has abated, but resolves are more intense than ever. South Carolinians are done arguing; they act now."

W. R. B. Cobb of Georgia, and Gen. Milburn of Virginia, both Representatives in Congress, are strongly opposed to secession.

His Excellency Gov. Gist of South Carolina, is said to be a most affable and amiable gentleman. A correspondent says of him:

"He says that offers of volunteers are coming in from all quarters of the South and that a distinguished officer of New York city has volunteered his command to assist in fighting the battles of South Carolina. As the State does not at present happen to be at war, the gallant volunteers will be duly informed when their services are needed. The Governor does not look like a man who would seek a fight, but when once in for it his friends say he is one of the very last men who will yield. He is one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State, immensely wealthy, and is represented as not caring a fig for anything but the welfare of his people and the honor and integrity of the Palmetto State."

Hon. James L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, addressed a torch-light procession of five thousand persons a few nights since at Columbia. He said that ten years ago he could not believe in the doctrine of State secession, but now he had become a convert to that very principle. He said he was quite confident of hearty co-operation in the entire South, in case South Carolina would act promptly, and if every member of the convention would vote for instant secession.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"That the leading capitalists and bankers of the South are willing to meet the issue forced upon them by the ultraists of their own section, abundant evidences are daily presented to us. The following is an extract from the senior of a prominent mercantile house in Baltimore, endorsed as 'among the most prosperous, extensive and reliable business firms in the State' by competent authority. The writer says:

"I still do not feel seriously alarmed. I want to see this vexed question brought to a point, and though I have done nothing myself to bring it on, I am willing to take the consequences, and would prefer to do so rather than be placed back where we were before. This may appear like ignorance, or blindness, or rashness, but I have an assurance that the move will promote the true welfare of the whole country. And while I tremble sometimes for the immediate consequences I look forward with hope to the future. I have the belief that an overruling Providence will bring about great and good ends that we do not foresee."

I believe that the excitement at the South will increase to such an extent that the whole country will be thoroughly alarmed; and when Congress meets, that they will at once take up the case, and settle it to the satisfaction of all parties."

Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1860."

The head of one of the leading banking institutions in Baltimore, says:

"Let it come! it will be over the sooner. We have heard it threatened long enough. If I have no rights or property in the South, I want to know it."

Another letter from an influential party says:

"We all feel in much better spirits and believe that we have heard the worst news from the South, and that in a few days the quiet conservative people will make themselves heard."

The very large Bell and Douglas vote in Georgia, Alabama Mississippi and Louisiana is a guaranty that nothing rash will be affected; and Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas and Arkansas will not listen to disunion on any terms."

I still feel, as I have ever felt since the election, rejoiced that the question is brought to an issue and is settled."

When it is taken in consideration that all the writers of the above letters voted for Bell, it will be understood that the interests of the Union are safe in the hands of the Union men of the South. That the Southern Union are perfectly able to take care of the Southern disunion men, is a fact that but a few days further will develop."

The New York *Commercial* records the following significant fact:

"We have from the best authority that a large military equipment house in Philadelphia, for some considerable time after the first talk of secession, received letters from the South inquiring the cost per man of such equipment. The house went to considerable trouble in making out various estimates according to the form or nature of the information sought and invariably replied to their many correspondents. The range of cost was from forty to fifty dollars per man. They have never received an order in response from either individual or company. Forty dollars was too much to pay for a whim."

A correspondent of the *Atlanta Locomotive* writes from Milledgeville, Ga., on the 9th:

"Hon. H. V. Johnson is here, but seems considerably humiliated. I learn he has made up his mind to submit."

Judge Iverson is also here. But the Legislature has postponed the election of U. S. Senator. The postponement will, however, in all probability be reconsidered."

We find great division of sentiment among the members as to what the Legislature should do politically, and I am mortified to say it, but from present indication, I fear it is true, that no positive or decided action will be taken."

The Charleston *Courier* thus introduces the proposed testimonial to Caleb Cushing:

"A happy suggestion, characteristic of the ladies of South Carolina, and worthy of them has been offered by some ladies of Summerville, South Carolina, who have done us the honor of supposing that the *Courier* would duly give utterance to this proposition."

"It is proposed that a testimonial be given by the ladies of South Carolina to Caleb Cushing in appreciation of his talents and services as exhibited in defence of the constitutional rights of the South. It is proposed, also, that the testimonial be a miniature or model (in silver) of the brig James Gray."

It is further proposed that none but ladies be contributors to this worthy object and that the testimonial be prepared either in the South or in Europe."

We shall refer to the details of the plan at leisure, and meanwhile commend it to our fair readers, assured of their favorable response."

JEFFERSON DAVIS RIDICULED BY HIS OWN STATE.

[From the Vicksburg Whig, November 7.]

In the *Sax* of yesterday we find this paragraph:

"COLONEL DAVIS' POSITION.—In his speech here the other evening Colonel Davis uttered the following glorious sentiment:

"If Mississippi, in her sovereign capacity, decides to submit to the rule of an arrogant and sectional North, then I will sit me down as one upon whose brow the brand of infamy and degradation has been written, and bear my portion of the bitter trial. But if, on the other hand, Mississippi decides to resist the hands that would tarnish the bright star which represent her on the national flag, then I will come at your bidding, whether by day or by night, and pluck that star from the galaxy, and place it upon a banner of its own. I will plant it upon the crest of battle, and gathering around me the nucleus of Mississippi's best and bravest, will welcome the invader to the harvest of death; and future generations will point to a small hillock upon our border, which will tell the reception which the invader met upon our soil."

How any free-born Mississippian can read the above inflated specimen of egotism and bombast without feeling contempt for its author, or a total loss of self-respect we cannot imagine. Who is Colonel Davis, that speaks of 'plucking a star' from the national galaxy, and placing it upon a 'banner of its own'?

Who made him a king or an autocrat, that he dare speak with so much self-sufficient effrontery? Is he the whole State of Mississippi? Is all its valor, and all its men embodied in his single arm, that he can pluck up nations by the roots, and plant them where he will?

Could vanity, egotism, and self-laudation possibly go further? 'I' will pluck the star of Mississippi from the national flag. 'I' will plant it upon the crest of battle. 'I' will draw around 'Me' the nucleus of Mississippi's bravest and best. 'I' will welcome the invader to the harvest of death. Such are some of the wonderful things which 'I, me, and myself,' alias Colonel Jefferson Davis, means to do. 'I' am the huge Colossus that bestrides this narrow globe, and as for the rest of the people, 'petty men,' let them walk between my legs. Colonel Davis is a respectable member of the United States Senate, a good officer, a prudent and brave Soldier; but when he allows his rampant self-esteem and vanity to run away with his judgment, and to utter such huge swelling words of self-assumption and self-superiority, he must disgust all independent and manly thinkers of all parties and creeds. Thank God, Mississippi has not yet sunk so low that she has to rely alone on the right arm of Colonel Davis to assert and maintain her rights when violated. She has many a son as capable as he to defend her in the council hall, and strike for her on 'the perilous edge of battle,' who would be ashamed to exhibit any boastful rhodomontade of what he expected or intended to do.

We should have been inclined to let this piece of vain-glorious pass into the contempt it deserves, had it been the rash effusion of a fervid imagination, thrown out in the heat of a fiery extemporaneous harangue, urging the people to the overthrow of their fathers. But we understand it is a staple commodity, part and parcel of the accustomed speech; delivered repeatedly, conned carefully, delivered majestically; and the only paragraph published as 'Col. Davis' Position,' it is his deliberate opinion of himself and of what he expected to do. It only shows how inordinate vanity, operating upon a moderate intellect, flattered by past successes, may induce its possessor to the utterance of the most inflated self-laudations.

The other leading powers—except Great Britain, for once heartily right in her foreign policy—have mutually checked each other out of the list of intermeddlers. This was all that they accomplished at Warsaw. The Emperor of Austria undoubtedly went there for the purpose of interesting his royal brother of the North in the scheme of intervention. But the latter had his scheme, too—the revision of the treaty of 1856—so that he might be allowed to reconstruct fortresses and build a fleet on the Black Sea. Austria could not hear a word about that, and consequently Alexander of Russia had not the least concern about Francis Joseph's estate in Italy. Hence we have the diplomatic announcement of Count Rechberg, fresh from Warsaw, that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon, and that, although anxious to support the principle of order and the balance of power in Europe, the three Northern Courts would do nothing which might provoke a war.

The course, then, for the new Italian kingdom appears to be free, so far at least as outside difficulties are concerned. The question of the Roman States is yet to be solved—or rather the question of the Pope, for the States seem to be of the same mind with the rest of the Peninsula. Still, we cannot doubt that this will yield to the progress of events, while there is even hope that Austria, now more isolated among the powers of Europe than ever before, and threatened with fresh troubles in Hungary, will give up Venetia on favorable terms, and wholly withdraw from Italy.—*Boston Journal*.

T. T. DUTTON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BARTON, VT. Office at the residence of J. W. Jones.

Mothers, read this. The following is an extract of a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. Winslow's *feeding-syrup* for children's teething:

"We use an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's *Feeding-Syrup*. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies, can't do better than to lay in a supply."

The Piedmontese troops under Victor Emmanuel gained a brilliant victory on the 3d inst. on the Garigliani. They attacked the Bourbon army in front with their troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed them, the tents, wagons and stores of the enemy falling into Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners. General Somanz pursued the enemy afterwards and occupied Mola and other positions commanding Gaeta. Victor Emmanuel was expected at Naples immediately.

Garibaldi was at Naples.

Anarchy reigned at Viterbo.

The voting on the question of annexation had commenced at Perquiza. The

inhabitants at Viterbo listened to vote, notwithstanding the French occupation and the Pontifical gendarmes.

The report that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between England and Austria is unfounded.

A large body of troops who remained outside of the fortress of Gaeta, had sent a proposal of surrender to the Piedmontese.

Later telegrams from Shanghai say that the reported negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien Sin.

The telegraph cable to connect Singapore with Rangoon was about to be sent from England. It is 1300 miles in length.

Fresh troops have left Turin for Naples.

The corn crop in Italy was deficient. There was a steady demand for money in London, but no pressure. Some doubt was felt as to whether the Bank would raise the rate of interest.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S VICTORY.

The great victory over the Bourbon forces, won by Victor Emmanuel on the 3d inst., probably puts an end to the military campaign waged after the Partisan style by the ex-King of Naples. With a decisive overthrow in a fair fight, with a loss of 11,000 prisoners, with two such Generals against him as the King of Sardinia and Garibaldi, and with no material support from any of his late royal brethren, Francis II may well consider that his public life is over, and that he can now make that choice of a residence between Austria and Spain which began to occupy his thoughts as soon as he heard that Garibaldi had landed on the coast of Calabria. If he does not come to this timely conclusion, Gaeta must be assaulted and carried by the victorious troops, in which event the royal tyrant would stand in some danger of being exiled to that country whence there is no return.

But the probability is that Francis will quietly take leave of his kingdom while his conqueror is visiting the capital, to which he has been summoned by the almost unanimous suffrages of the people. The annexation of the country to Sardinia will be consummated in due season, if not with general consent, yet with no resistance from outside parties. Louis Napoleon sees in the event such a manifest and necessary result of the causes which he himself set in operation a year ago last January, that consistency compels his acquiescence, even if his sympathies do not reach to the same extent.

The other leading powers—except Great Britain, for once heartily right in her foreign policy—have mutually checked each other out of the list of intermeddlers. This was all that they accomplished at Warsaw. The Emperor of Austria undoubtedly went there for the purpose of interesting his royal brother of the North in the scheme of intervention. But the latter had his scheme, too—the revision of the treaty of 1856—so that he might be allowed to reconstruct fortresses and build a fleet on the Black Sea. Austria could not hear a word about that, and consequently Alexander of Russia had not the least concern about Francis Joseph's estate in Italy. Hence we have the diplomatic announcement of Count Rechberg, fresh from Warsaw, that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon, and that, although anxious to support the principle of order and the balance of power in Europe, the three Northern Courts would do nothing which might provoke a war.

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CATARHUS is the most difficult of any of the Diseases of the Breathing Organs to relieve or to cure. The Rev. Josiah Leavitt, editor of the *Independent*, of New York, who had the Catarrh for more than twenty years, has been cured by using Dr. J. B. Stafford's *Olivo-Tar* and *Iron & Sulphur Powders* which are advertised in this paper. His testimonial is published in a pamphlet among many others equally prominent who have been cured of Chronic Throat and Lung difficulties, which will be sent free by mail.